GLADSTONE'S GREAT SPEECH

THE EX-PREMIER AMONG THE PEOPLE. A MEMORABLE ADDRESS TO A LARGE ASSEMPLAGE -REMARKABLE LUCIDITY AND STRENGTH OF STATEMENT-THE AUDIENCE SWAYED BY THE EPRAKER'S ELOQUENCE-THE GOVERNMENT AR-RAIGNED FORCIBLY BY HIM-HIS MANNER AS

[PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Dec. 3 .- Mr. Gladstone's public appearances are not rare. He has often addressed a popular audience, but until last Saturday I had never heard him speak except in the House of Commons, and this must be my excuse for printing some personal impressions of a man now so well known. It is probable that he has seldom or never made a greater speech-greater in its kindthan that which he made on Saturday to his constituents at Greenwich. I have always thought Mr. Gladstone preëminently a House of Commons orator; or to state it more accurately, a great de bater rather than a great orator. I have read many speeches of his which have been to a popular assembly, but to delivered read a speech and to hear it are two things. FIt was easy to see, however, from the reports that his style in the House was not the same as his style elsewhere, and I went to Greenwich to compare my recollections of what I had often heard in the House with what I might hear on the platform. Seldom, I suppose, has he spoken with more careful preparation; seldom under a weightier responsibility; seldom or never, as he himself told us, in a graver crisis of affairs; and I am inclined to think he never was heard to greater advantage than on Saturday, all things considered. He has made, perhaps, speeches more essentially popular in character. Those which he delivered in South Lancashire, 1868, when he stood for Parliament in that county and was beaten, have more of the ring of the stump in them. They are more distinctly unlike his House of Commons manner. They are more directly addressed to the comprehension of a multitude. The sentences are shorter; the topics are simpler and more smply handled. They suppose a less degree of familiarity on the part of his hearers with a difficult subject; there is less subtlety of thought and less involution of style than may be found in this latest effort. Still, I take it that the Woolwich address was, on the whole, a fair sample of what Gladstone can do when he means to reach the largest possible audience; when he speaks, in fact, not to 500 or 600 picked representatives of the people, but to the people themselves. And I may say at once that I came away from the Skating Rink, which was chosen as the scene of the meeting, with a clearer notion of Mr. Gladstone's powers, and with a more unqualified admiration of him as an orator than ever before.

The occasion was memorable in two respects. It was his farewell to the constituency of the borough (including both Greenwich and Woolwich) which he will not again contest. And it was an appeal from the Government to the people of England in the midst of circumstances so solemn that he decribes himself as speaking under an oppressive sense of the sadness of the position. All that concerned himself personally and his supporters be dismissed in a few words of deep gratitude. For reasons into which I need not enter he has decided to solicit the votes of some other constitutency than Greenwich when the next general election shall occur. He said good-by to them with sincere feeling. It was plain that he retained the old popularity which led Greenwich after his Lancashire defeat in 1868 to return him without petition or canvass on his part. In the railway station, in the streets as he drove along, at the luncheon where some 300 guests met him, and where the new candidates made their bow in his presence to the borough, and in the hall where the evening address was delivered, he was received with cordiality; with what I may even call affectionate enthusiasm. London may say what it likes, may turn the cold shoulder to the great leader it once idolized, may ridicule his earnestness and pass jests on his fluency. But there is no evidence that the country has given up any great part of its faith in Mr. Gladstone, or that his name has less magical power with the Liberals than it had when was still their recognized chief. And since foreign opinion, especially French opinion, is sometimes invoked against him, it is worth while to remark that Mr. Gladstone was Prime Minister of England in 1870, and that the French have never forgotten nor forgiven his refusal to take part in their struggle with Germany. They thought that England-and they thought the same of Americaought to have intervened to save them from the es of a war they had rashly and wan tonly brought on. All French criticisms on Mr.

Gladstone should be read in the light of the grudge they still bear him. There are certain things, trifles in themselves, which detract from the effect of Mr. Gladstone's oratory. If I may venture to refer to such a matter. his dress detracts from it. During his speech, he was never on good terms with his shirt-collar and necktie. The necktie was ill-adjusted, and from time to time made its way over the upper edge of the collar, and threatened to interfere with the free circulation of the arteries and veins, Then be rearranged, and the repetition of this process was annoying to the orator and the audience. It withdrew the attention of both from the matter in hand. By and by, even the shirt-front, of which there was more visible than an Englishman in morning dress usually shows, got into a confused and disorderly state. The coat-sleeves were too long and no vestige of wristband could be seen, while the coatcollar came high up on the back of the neck. In short, Mr. Gladstone's dress was so ill-managed that it really deducted something from the dignity and nobility of that fine head so well set on its shoulders, and from the uprightness of his figure. He has an odd trick of touching the top of his head, just where a wisp of gray hair lies loosely across. with the end of the bent thumb of his right hand. This he did not once but often; perhaps twenty times while he was speaking. The physiologist might explain it as a method of irritating the brain -a mild substitute for the blister which Erskine used to put on his chest when he had a great cause to argue in court. The impression on the bystander is that the wisp of hair is tickling the skin. At times you notice an uneasy movement of the hands. The fingerless first joint of the left hand, which has a narrow bandage of black silk about it, is rubbed hard against the right palm. It is a kind of kneading process, often repeated. When he came into the Iuncheon room at the Ship Hotel and when he came upon the gallery-like platform from which he spoke at the Rink, the great man's manner was not so perfect as one would like to have seen it. In both cases he had to advance sideways to the company, but turned his head so as to face them, and in this attitude smiled and bowed. The smile showed too much gratification in the applause that greeted him; or it might be better to say too little control over the muscles of the face. An enemy might have quoted against him Gratiano's remark about the visage which did cream and mantle like a standing pond; and it is certain no man ever bowed with dignity when he was looking one way and walking another. I suppose it must be confessed that Lord Beaconsfield is Mr. Gladstone's superior in deportment. The Prime Minister at the Guild-

But whatever Mr. Gladstone's defects may be, they are forgotten when he begins to speak, and while he speaks. If he was too much the politician before, he is plainly statesman and orator as the first sound is heard of that wonderful voice. It would be impressive if it uttered nothing but nonsense. It is deep and musical, with much variety of tone, and with a strength so great that its

hall gave no sign of the feelings stirred in him

by the applause he received. He seemed

as nearly as possible insensible to what

was going on around him; or unaware

that anything was going on. A portion of this re-

and in the elaboration of an epigram, Mr. Gladstone

devotes to mastering evidence and settling a policy.

beauty was hardly impaired or its volume at the end of a two hours speech. The orator stands almost erect, leaning very slightly against the rail. The arrangement of the lights is bad. A row of gas-jets ran across the gallery just above the speaker's head, but just behind him, so that his face was in shadow. It was only when he turned half round to the chairman that the light fell full on the broad forehead, the sunken and glowing eyes, the hard, strong lines about the mouth, and the powerful jaw. I have seen Mr. Gladstone in many circumstances, and I know few faces more impressive than his. It is not like the late Mr. Webster's in feature; there is nothing between the two men which would ordinarily be called a resemblance; but Mr. Gladstone's face nevertheless reminds one of the Great Expounder's; Sydney Smith's description of Webster might well be applied to Mr. Gladstone. He too is a steam-engine in trousers. The illustration is none the less apt because of a certain clamsiness of movement which occasionally betrays itself. But at first you see none of that. You see a man intensely in earnest and intensely conscious of his power. He stands up in the spirit of an apostle with a message to deliver, certain of its truth and certain that he and not some other man is appointed to deliver it. In a consciousness of this kind there is nothing offensive; it is too far removed from concert, and no man is great in affairs

without it. For two hours, less ten minutes, Mr. Gladstone held his audience in the hollow of his hand. Dealing with subjects of different kinds, each full of complicated detail, he never once allowed his hearers to lose the thread of his discourse. It is in respect to that faculty of lucid exposition that I am inclined to put him above all other orators; which does not mean that he is to be put above all others on the whole. He had an audience composed mainly of what would here be called lower middle-class people -small shopkeepers, small manufacturers, well-todo artisans-with a sprinkling out of higher grades. It certainly was not an assembly that could be called cultivated; or that was familiar in advance with the labyrinth of facts through which he led them. That is what makes the performance so remarkable. There were passages of real eloquence. More than once the orator touched a height which few but the very greatest orators ever reach. More than once there were sentences penetrated with pathos,-with a feeling so deep that it filled the house. The two perorations-for two there were-lacked nothing to make them impressive except the suppression of either one. Once or twice came a gleam of humor, ever a rare quality with Mr. Gladstone. Invective, irony, satire, honest contempt -sometimes moral and sometimes intellectual contempt-for certain opponents, were not wanting. But from beginning to end the one quality, the one power most marked and admirable in this speech was its lucidity and strength of statement. I should say of Mr. Gladstone that he could state a case better than any man in England.

And what a case he had to state! He had to point out, in terms bounded and moderate, but significant, the gradual encroachments of personal rule upon Parliamentary government. He had to remind his hearers that this Parliament, which ought to be the guardian of public liberties, had shown itself so subservient to Ministerial dictates, that the time had come to appeal from Parliament itself to the nation. Like Chatham, whom he resembles in more than one particular, Mr. Gladstone finds that he is set for the defence of the popular part of the Con-stitution. He had to discuss the Eastern question and the Treaty of Berlin once more, and to demonstrate afresh the incapacity, the trickery, the recklessness, and the policy of subterfuge and secrecy which have marked the dealings of the Ministry with Russia. He had to expose the curious art" with which Lord Cranbrook, in the now too famous paragraph of his late dispatch, had contrived to put together three assertions, all of which should be literally true, and which yet should convey an impression absolutely false. He had to protest, with all the authority which belongs to a public life stretching over fifty years, against the Jingo claim lately set up, that when a Ministry has committed the country to war a seal shall be set upon the lips of every patriot who believes the war has been entered apon without cause and is to be prosecuted for an undesirable end. He had, lastly, to put momentous question, Is this war against Afghanistan a just or an unjust warf and to answer, that upon the evidence thus far published, it was unjust. He had to express his alarm lest it should be proved to be grossly and totally unjust, and lest because of its gross injustice it should bring upon England the suffering which ollows upon a tremendous sin; to warn his countrymen that national injustice is the surest road to

national downfall. That is only a skeleton of this masterly speech; the bones without the flesh and blood, the color, the movement, the life, which marked it throughout. There are many passages in it I should be gla to quote. There are some which will pass into literature as specimens of oratorical art. But no quotation and no description can convey to the reader the sensation which the passages produced as delivered. In itself, the warning against exultation over mere military success is pregnant with wisdom and perfect in form :

Recollect what happened in 1839, and the following passes. They are apparently the master of the country; and when you had done all that, you were not at the end—you were at the beginning of your toils and your

And again:

It is just warf. This question cannot be settled by injunctions to be dumb. These were not the manners of our forefathers. It was not thus that Lord Chatnam and Mr. Burke understood their duties when vain and mad attempts were made to reduce the American colonies to subjection. It was not thus that the late Lord Derby understood his duty in 1857, when he protested in Parliament against the unjust war on China. It cannot be settled by the production of garbled evidence. It cannot be settled by a chorus of leading articles, that are written to-day and that are war on China. It cannot be settled by the production of garbled evidence. It cannot be settled by a chorus of leading articles, that are written to-day and that are forgotten, or contradicted, or disowned to-morrow. It cannot be settled by military successes, for, thank God, the arbitrament of the sword is not the sole nor the supreme arbitrament in the afairs of civilized man. It cannot be settled by Parliamentary majorities, for that responsibility which at the moment I speak is undivided upon ten or twelve men will next week or the week after, very likely be divided between them and the Houses of Parliament, and within no very iong period—it may be within a very short period—ine people of England will have to say whether they will take u on themselves their share of that responsibility of guilt and shame.

Altogether, it was a speech for which magnificent is not too strong a word. As the counsel of a statesman, hardly any praise can be too high for it. It was patriotic, wise, replete with knowledge, selfsacrificing. As an effort of oratory, it falls only just short of the highest mark. Of the specks and blemishes upon it I have said probably already too much, but I will add this final and general remark. It was pervaded by a sense of effort. Few men ever surpassed Mr. Gladstone in copiousness and mere fluency of phrase. Yet with it all, his oratory is not free from an impression of toil and labor. It is not quite spontaneous. If the effort is not mental it is muscular an effect due, perhaps, to a certain ungain liness and violence of gesture, from which he is not quite exempt. I have heard orators whose ease and grace of delivery seemed like the serene energy of some great natural force; like the movement of ocean currents, or the pulses of an Atlantic tide irresistible but almost imperceptible. Such an image can hardly be used of Mr. Gladstone's oratory. It is more volcanic than secular. But it may be said of him that no living Englishman who has spoken so much on such a variety of subjects, in themselves so difficult and so alien from the highest art, has spoken so well. G. w. s.

serve of manner would have set well on Mr. Glad-LIBERAL GIFTS TO DARTMOUTH COLLEGE. stone. On the other hand, the time which Lord Beaconsfield spends in composing his countenance HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 17 .- In addition to a

recent gift of \$25,000 to Dartmouth College, William Winkley, of Pariadelpata, has added \$10,000 for the purpose of lounding a professorship of Angio-Saxon and Eughan literature.

NAVY INTELLIGENCE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.-Lieutenant-Com-

mander Francis M. Green has been ordered to special daty at the Hydrographic Office. Assistant Paymaster A. Pterson and Passed Assistant Engineer James Butterworth are ordered to resume their duties on board

the Canonicus, at New-Orleans. Midshipman E. M. Katz has been detached from the training ship Minnesora and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant-Colonei J. C. Duane, Corps of Engineers, retaining temporarily his present duties on the coast of New-England, will report to the Secretary of the Treasury for duty as engineer of the Third Lighthouse District. The Quinnebaug arrived at Norfolk this morning.

A REMINISCENCE OF MR. PELTON.

AN EXTRACT FROM HIS TESTIMONY TO SENATOR MORTON'S COMMITTER, A COMPARISON OF WHICH WITH THE CIPHER TELEGRAMS WOULD SUGGEST VARIOUS REFLECTIONS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Dec. 16.-An extract from the testimony of William T. Pelton when he was examined before the Morton Committee in January, 1877, will be found more interesting and significant now than it was at the time it was given. Mr. Pelton was being examined in regard to the Oregon dicker when Mr. Morton branched off into the

South Carolina case as follows:
Q.—Do you know Mr. South Weed † A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Where does he live† A.—At Platisburg. He has an office in New-York, also; he does business as a lawyer in New-York. He is a resident of Platis-

burg.
Q.—Was he engaged in the active management of your campaign? Did he take an active part in it?
A.—He was active in the campaign.
Q.—Did he go to South Carolina after the election?
A.—Yes, sir, he did. -At what time ! A .- I do not remember ex-

Q.—At what time! A.—I do not remember exactly the time; it was after the election.
Q.—Did he go there at your suggestion, or by your advice! A.—I do not remember who asked him to go, particularly.
Q.—Did he go there at the instance of the committee! A.—I do not remember who asked him to go.

O.—But did he go there at the instance of the committee † A.—I do not remember who asked him. He was an active man in the campaign.

Q.—I still ask you the question whether he went at he instance of the committee or at the wish of the committee, without asking you who it was † A.—I do not think there was any action by the committee on it.

A.—i do not think there was any action by the committee on if.

Q.—Did you know he was going ? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you request him to go ? A.—I do not remember whether i requested him to go or not. The matter was discussed, and he went.

Q.—Do you know what his business was ? A.—His business was the same there as that of other gentlemen who went down on both sides to witness the count.

Q.-I ask if you know what his business was?

Q.—I ask if you know what his the A.—No more than that.

Q.—What was "that" A.—The same business that other gentlemen had who went there—to see what the condition of the vote was there, and to see that there was a fair count and a fair return. see that there was a fair count and a fair return.

Q.—Do you know what name he went under when he was in South Carolina A.—No, sir. I do not think he went under any name but his own.

Q.—You think he went under his own name A.—I do.

Q.—Was he registered under his own name at Columbia A.—I have no reason to think he was

Columbia † A.—I have no reason to think he was not. I do not know.

Q.—Did you get a dispatch from South Carolina along about the 4th or 5th of December † A.—I do not remember about that especially.

Q.—Do you remember getting a dispatch from the president or manager of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad † A.—No, sir.

Q.—Was a dispatch shown to you by anybody sent by the oresident of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad † A.—I think not. I do not remember any such.

nember any such.
Q.—Was there a dispatch shown to you, or have Q.—was there a dispatch shown to you, or have you say knowledge of a dispatch in which the question was asked by a man in South Carolina whether he was at liberty to pay \$30,000 for an electoral vote? A.—I do not remember any such

O.-Was there anything of that kind presented

to you! A.—I do not remember any such thing.
Q.—Do you think there was not! A.—I do not remember any such thing.
Q.—If there was would you remember it! A.—
There were suggestions of that kind made in dif-

ferent ways.
Q.-Whom were they made by f. A.-I do not re-

Q.—Whom were they made by † A.—I do not remember any particular person making them.
Q.—Do you remember whom these suggestions came from † A.—No, sir, I do not remember any particular one.
Q.—You do not † A.—I do not.
Q.—Bul you remember that there were suggestions of shat kind † A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—You cannot tell whem they came from. A.—No, sir, I do not remember.

Q.—You cannot ten when they can from A.

No. sir. I do not remember.

Q.—Did they come from some one who lived there, or some one who had been ent down there from New-York 1 A.—I do not remember

Q.—When was the suggestion made 1 A.—I do not

Q.—How long was it before the electoral votes were cast! A.—That I do not remember.
Q.—Was it a week before, do you think! A.—I do

Q.—Have you not remember.
Q.—Do you think it was two weeks before? A.—
do not remember; I do not know the time.
Q.—Have you not some idea of the time? A.—
to, sir; I have no definite idea of the time. Q.—Have you not some these of the time.

No, sir; I have no definite idea of the time.

Q.—Was that suggestion made to you more than once? A.—I remember on one occasion a letter being received from some man, I do not remember whom, suggesting that in a certain State an elector could be had for money. I do not remember where, and I do not remember the man's name but I recollect the letter coming.

Q.—Was that from South Carolina? A.—No, sir; another State.

Q.—What State was that f A.—I do not remember. It was one of the Western States. I only speak of that as showing that there were propositions of that kind made.

Q.—Was that from Oregon † A.—No, sir, Q.—Yos that from Oregon † A.—No, sir, Q.—From what Western State† A.—I cannot tell you now what States it was. It was one of the Western States; that is my impression.

By Mr. Kernan.—This side of the Rocky Mountains † A.—Yes, sir; one of the Northwestern

By the Chairman.—I am asking you in regard

to South Carolina, if there was not a suggestion of that kind from South Carolina? A. I do not remem-ber that there was any distinct proposition about

South Carolina.

Q. Any distinct proposition—what was the proposition — A. I do not remember that there was a Do you say there was not ? A. I do not remem-

ber that there was.

Q.—Have you got your letters that you received from Mr. Smith Weed while he was down there?

A.—I do not know whether I have or not. I do not remember having any. Most of the correspondence of the committee on these things was destroyed from time to time. There was no necessity of keep-

Q.—Did you get a letter from Mr. Smith Weed while he was down there in reference to procuring a vote in South Carolina from a colored elector A. -I do not remember getting any such letter.

Nor dispatch ! A .- I do not remember it. -Nor from any other person down there! A. there was none? A.—I do not re-Q .- Do you say

member any such thing.
Q.—if there had been would you remember it !
A.—I should think I would. A.—I should think I would.

Q.—Are you then able to say that there was none such?

A.—I say that I do not remember any such.

SUPERB CARPLES AND OBTENTAL RUGS.

SLOANE'S DISPLAY OF FLOOR COVERINGS-BEAUTI-

FUL COLORS AND RARE DESIGNS. W. & J. Sloane, at Nos. 649, 651 and 655 Broadway, have opened just in time for holiday presonts, a large lot of rugs, mats and India carpets, and have marked them at 30 per cent less than their former prices. As they hang from the walls of this great ware house they decorate it like tapestry and make it as picturesque as some Oriental bazaar. The Napaul rugs. med from the district in India where they are made come in dark rich colors, in which the imperial yellow predominates; each of these is a picture in itself. Others have white grounds strewn with odd designs and bordered with maroon stripes. Persian rugs, as fine as any ever brought to this country, have scroll patterns on dark blue shadings, while others are in involved patterns. For hall doors, and to place before articles of furniture are Yhordas rugs of all shapes at from \$5 up; the small Yhordas mats, deep and warmly tufted for the feet, have white, yellow or cream, and maroon grounds, with contrasting rich colors in the design; the latter are as low as \$4. Sumach rugs are cheaper and more common German rugs are gay and bright with contrasts of red and green. Axminster rugs coop the autique and Oriental designs, especially Egyptian patterns, in mixed olive and blue.

and green. Axminster rugs cooy the antique and Oriental designs, especially Expytian patterns, in mixed olive and blue.

All new carpets, even ingrains, have a border around them that gives the room a pretty duish. Dark colors prevail in carpets of all qualities, and the preference is for small, intricate patterns that have no set figures. Some of the rich Axminsters are made in Persian designs, and are as handsome as an Eastern rug. The English Axminsters, so pleasant to the foot, are chosen for drawing-rooms and bondoirs, in larre leaf patterns and paims, or else in square figures. Maroon and office colors took especially rich in Axminster carpets. The American Axminster carpets made at Yonkers copy these designs. They are very durable, and cost much less than the imported carpets. The English Wilton carpets, in qualit colors and small figures, are chosen for habitsome halls, statreases, ilbraries and diningrooms. Quaint Japanese designs are new in these, and are destined to become popular, as everything Japanese is in lawor newadays, from doils and pottery up to cabinets and jeweiry. Wilton carpets made in this country by the Bagtow Company have dark rich coloring in clive and mandarin blue shades. Others with olick grounds strewn with duales have wide oorders of gay mingled yellows with moss green and white, and still other Japanese designs of deep maroon red on green and olive. The prettlest ingrains are shown for plain parlors and chambers, and are in the odd and involved patterns siready described for floor carpeting. Halls and starcases are carpeted to match with small figured patterns bordered on the sides, or eise they are of polished wood, relieved with rugs and mats. Druggets to protect dining-room carpets are in as rich colors as the carpet themselves.

THE BAD BOY OF LONG ISLAND.

LETTER FROM GAIL HAMILTON. THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE CASE OF HENRY G. HUNTING OF THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

SIR: It appears from the columns of THE TRIBUNE that he is caught at last. He is not only caught, but he is collared and called up on the floor, before the whole school, to hold out his hand and receive a feruling. His name is Henry G. Hunting. He was a very bad boy. It took twenty separate charges against bim to recount his badnesses-twenty charges and an allegation. The charges evidently gathered up as much wickedness as they could hold and the rest was put into an Annex and called an "allegation." But they both came to griet. The twenty charges charged that he " had used his official position in the interest of local politics, to the detriment of the Life-Saving Service." tion alleged that he "was guilty of official corruption and dishonest practices." There could not be a much worse showing for a Bad Boy than this-official corruption-putrescence, putrefaction, poliution, defilement, contamination, depravity, taintare some of the ugly synonyms which Webster gives of corruption. Then "dishonest practices"-not merely one sudden falling from grace, one lapse into sin from unexpected temptation; but staying in sin and-stealing life-preservers, no doubt, and cheating the sailors out of their wages, and wrenching rings from dead fingers swept ashore in storms; and, worse than all, setting ward politicians affoat in life-boats to bring in the survivors. Verily be deserved to be beaten with many stripes.

Happily for the cause of virtue, this thing was not lone in a corner. Ninety witnesses were there to certify that they saw it. And they saw and said enough to cover 1,500 manuscript pages. We can easily believe it. Fifteen hundred pages is none too much for ninety witnesses, twenty charges and an allegation. That gives only seventy-five pages to a charge, sixteen pages to a witness and the merest vulgar fraction to the allegation. When we think of the wrath which one person has to expend on so Bad a Boy, and then reflect that here were ninety, full-primed, we only wonder that they were compressed into 1,500 pages, even though it were foolscap. Truly here was a dark outlook for the Bad

But the Committee took out their jack-knives and began to whittle. They whittled away sixteen charges at the first clip as "unfounded." At the second cut the whole "allegation" fell, and, of course, all the "corruption and dishonest practices" had to be swept up and put into the wood-box for kindlings. Then they backed away at the four remaining charges till they had whittled them down to the very fine point of being "partially true; that is, that in several instances he was swayed by political influences in removals and appointments to office, but that there was no evidence that in con equence there was any life lost or that the service suffered." Then they picked up the chips-which seem to have been of laurel-wood-and made a very pretty wreath for the Bad Boy's brow, with this motto: "Apart from such conduct the highest commendation is bestowed on him for his efficiency!" That is, apart from not injuring the service he had greatly helped

So it seems he did not take a percentage of the sailors' wages, nor send political landsmen affoat, Everything he had done had not only not been to the detriment of the service, but deserved the highest commendation for its efficiency in benefiting the service. All that the ninety witnesses and the 1,500 pages and the twenty charges and the allegation could make out against him was that "in several instances" the motives governing his highly-commended efficiency were not the proper motives to produce such results. So THE TRIBUNE and the Committee announce, in large type,

"Mr. Hunting Reproved." And this is the way they reproved him. First, the Life-Saving Chief, Mr. Kimball, pulls ong face and puckers his seemly brow into as much

of a scowl as possible, and announces that the conduct of the Bad Boy was "gravely reprehensible and merits severe censure." Then he proceeds to administer it. Hold out your

hand, little Harry, and meet it like a man. Down comes the ferule with the first stinging blow: "It is certain that since decisive official action has been taken to prevent the subordination of the service to local party ends, no disposicion on his part to act counter thereto has been apparent; but, on the contrary, there is evidence of his cheerful acquies

What-what-what-Master Kimball 7 This is not feruling; it is sugar-plums! After they said be must not, he did not! This clears him. Is this the way you administer "severe censure ?" Try again. No wincing now, Henry. This time it is coming!

"In view of this fact, in view also of his high an honorable discharge of duty in all other respects, as established by the Committee of Investigation and known at the Department; and considering moreover, that professional experience such as he has acquired is of the greatest value in this service-Wait a minute, Mr. Kimball. Are you giving this boy a flogging or are you giving him a Reward of Merit? Oh! neither. You are only passing him up to Sub-Master Sherman for discipline. That will be the time when we shall all sit pale and trembling on the benches while ontraged justice avenges herself on the culprit with forty stripes save one! But Chief Kumball shakes his head ominously, not at the bad boy, but at us who are clamoring for his punishment, and recommends to the Secretary to-write him a letter informing him that a recurrence of

such practices, etc., etc., etc. So the allegation and the twenty charges and the ninety witnesses and the 1,500 pages and the Committee of Investigation and the Chief of the Life-Saving Bureau and the Secretary of the Treasury and THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE only get Mr. Hunting reproved to the extent of "Not Guilty; indeed, highly virtuous; for that matter, quite indispensable; but don't do it again." GAIL HAMILTON.

REDUCTIONS AT JAMES A. HEARN'S.

LOW PRICES PREPARATORY TO REMOVAL-LACES. SILKS AND UNDERWEAR IN PROFUSION.

The usual phrase of "goods reduced to one half their value " generally proves, upon examina-tion, to mean cheap old styles brought down to a fabuously low price. But this expression with the firm of James A. Hearn, at No. 773 Broadway, sig-nifies that goods which are worn at pres-ent are selling at very low figure. It is the firm's intention to clear its stock previous to removal in the Spring; and everything has een marked at a selling price without regard to value. Damassé and brocaded silks which sell for \$2 and \$3 eisewhere, are here offered for \$1 45 and \$1 75. These silks are unusually wide, and come in all the desirable areet shades as well as evening. This is only a sample widen they offered at \$3 a yard in the beginning of the season, are now sold at \$1 and \$1 50. One piece of silk bourette that cost \$4 to import can be bought for 63

There is a full line of ladies' dolmans and sacques These are made of the best cloth, cut in fashionable styles. They are trimmed with velvet, silk, passements and deep whalebone fringe. The prithese cloaks range from \$6 to \$12. A long circular of these closes range from 56 to \$12. A long circular of black cloth is off-red for \$6. The circulars are finished with hoods trimmed with ribbon bows. Dolmans of diag-onal cloth are garnisured with fringe and pipings of silk. In the radies' underwear department are displayed many articles at low prices. All these goods are made in fine musin and trimmed with lace and needle-work. A princesse nightforss was made very clabo-rately, the upper part of puffings and insertions. Those with plain insertion, or your front, are offered for \$1. rately, the upper part of pullings and insertions. Those with plain insertion, or yoke front, are offered for \$1. Dressing sacques with Poundadur yokes and plain tucked fronts are from 75 cents up. In skirts there is a very large variety. Those with half trains are made with embroidered or tucked flounces, and sell as cheap as 50 cents. Those with this princesse train are made with deep flounces with insertions and b as bands laid in. One of the specialties of this house is the "Children's Department." In it all the garments, from the little white skirt to the claborate irees, are made with care and stylishly. Dresses of garments, from the little white skirt to the classes of cases, are made with care and stylishly. Dresses of cases's hair are trimmed with aix of a darker shade camel's hair are trimmed with alik of a darker shade. These are mostly cut princesse, the front trimmed with fancy plaitings and the bases made with deep plaitings and a sash. In Swiss and lace dresses some very beautiful designs were shown. Those in Valenciennes were of medallions set in meh insertions, and plaitings of lace-colored robes can be worn under tucse very effectively. A beautiful coat was of garnet vervet, cut princesse with cordings of satin. At the back was a broad satin sash plaited. The inside was quilled with with easily. Another was of paic blue silk, trimmed with torchon lace. The back was in deep plaitings crossed with bands fastened by fancy silver buttons.

Baby bonnets were in every shape and color; one with a white velvet crown had the front shirred in white silk, and the top made coronet,

Rector's daughter (to friend): "Ethel dear, would you rather be good and dowdy, or wicked and stylish!" Ethel (promptly): "Oh, wicked and stylish, wouldn't you!"

with lace and loopings of satin ribbon. A blue plush was over a square crowned frame, profusely trimmed with satin. A novel one of garnet was made of gros grain ribbon latticed, and finished with lace and ribbon. Among Hearn's lace novelities for Christimus are Russian lace sets, consisting of collar and cuffs, for \$1.25. Those in Duckesse are made with the Marie Antoinette collar. A very fine assortment of thread and Duchesse scarfs was displayed, also those mixed with insertion. Sik bows, made with chemitic borders, and in all colors, are oftered at 10 cents. A handsome but inexpensive one was of Breton lace made up with pale blue satin, enhousedered in gold and silver. Short Pompadour collarettes are made of Vaiencienne ribbo, and imitation Maltese. These come in all sizes, saitable for chidren as well as young misses and ladies. Handkerchiets with embroadered in tais can be bought for 30 cents. Some are put in fancy boxes; those in for 30 cents. Some are put in fancy boxes; those in Japanese for \$1.50, others in plainer boxes for 75 cents. Those with colored borders are in exquaite suades. In the nousehold department there is every attraction for nousekeepers—cioth table-covers in all shades and richly embroidered are offered for \$5.

POLITICS AND BUSINESS IN GEORGIA.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY THERE EXPLAINED BY EX-GOVERNOR BULLOCK -HIS GLOWING PICTURE OF THE MATERIAL PROSPERITY OF THE STATE.

Ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia, who is in the city looking after the interests of his steam cotton mill at Atlanta, gave to a TRIBUNE reporter, who called regard to the political and business situation in his State. When asked about the mysterious disappearance of the Republican party in Georgia, he said : We went through much the same experience that the

party is now undergoing in South Carolina and Louisiana, only ours came several years ago, at a time when the party in the North did not pay much attention to the situation in Georgia. The white population of the State exceeds the colored by only about 10,000, and there were several thousand white Republican voters in the State-enough, in addition to the colored voters, who always support the Republican ticket when they get a chance, to give a good working Republican majority of several thousand previous to the bulidozing era. Under the Democratic administration this has been changed to Democratic majority of about 80,000. The Republican organization, of course, gradually faded away, until, inder Mr. Hayes, it has disappeared entirely."

"Do the colored men now vote the Democratic ticket?" as there is no other. The Republicans thought it useless under existing circumstances, to keep up their organi tation. There are now in the State the Regular and the Independent Democracy, and they fight each other with s much virulence as they ever opposed the Republican party, but of course on a National issue they are all Democrats. One accused the other of as great frauds as either has ever been charged with by the Republicans Under present circumstances, the colored votes are sought after by both sides, and the colored people are well treated in consequence, enjoying equal rights with whites, so far as voting for Democratic candidates is concerned."

" Are the colored people allowed equal civil rights with

the whites?" " In theory they are, though not in practice, but per haps they have as many rights as in some Northern States. They are not allowed to six on juries, and do not ject colored men to office in districts almost wholly black They have separate places assigned to them in theatres on railway trains, etc., though they are allowed equal privileges on street cars. They are free to enter any trade or profession, but would have to obtain their support from their own race. There is, however, a coloreientist in Atlanta, a very capable man, who has among his customers a number of the most respectable whi people. The colored university, which the Republicans established 'n the State, receives its regular appropria tion as formerly, and it turns out some good teachers. The educational facilities for the colored people are rather limited, and they get no aid from the Peabody fund, but that is a matter that will perhaps right itself

" Is the State more prosperous under Democratic than it was under Republican rule I" "No, but ever since it was reconstructed it has en-

"No, but ever since it was reconstructed it has enjoyed greater prosperity than any other Southern State. The taxes are nearly one-third higher now than under my administration, while the State debt has been considerably increased, but State bonds ar selling above par. There was from \$15,000,000 to \$18,000,000 foreign capital invested in the State, principally in railroad enterprises which were fostered under Republican administration, but the course pursued by the Democrats in repudiating the State and granted, caused the withdrawal of that capital, and a considerable loss in that respect. The State is to-day, however, in all material respects very prosperous. A greater diversity in agriculture and an increase in manufacturing, and the opening of a large part of the state by means of the railroads boult under Republican administration, have given areat impense to all business. There has been since the war an entire change in the condition of agricultural interests. Instead of the owners of large plantations cuitivating their own ground, they rent it out now in small tracts to the colored men, furnishing a mule and a plongs to each tenant and receiving in return half the product. The tenant raises all the necessary articles of food to supply his wants and a few bales of cotton besides, which represent ans profit. By the use of fertilizers they are enabled to raise spiendid crops. The owner of the plantation generally keeps a store, where the tenants, white and colored, can obtain greceries, tothis and other necessary articles, and this store is a source of profit. The subdivision of the soil which has taken place has given rise to regular country stores on the cross-roads, which did not exist under the old slave system. A few years ago there were brought into Arianta not over 15,000 bales of cotton, against 150,000 bales at the present time. Manufacturing has largely increased. A large number of new cotton mills have been started their and ther are all doing well. The mill I am interloved greater prosperity than any other Southern State A few years ago there were brought into Atianta not over 15,000 baies of cotton, against 150,000 baies at the present time. Manufacuring has largely increased. A large number of new cotton mills have been started there and they are all doing well. The mill I am interessed in is now running 10,000 spindles by steam power, and we expect to add 20,000 spindles soon. Using steam power in these mills is an experiment, but it has proved profitable. Bituminous coal is cheap and abundant. There is an advantage in the climate, and labor is cheaper than in New-England, because the laborers are satisfied with fewer iuxuries, and we are not troubled by trades unions and sirikes. The difference in the cost of manufacturing is fully 15 per cent in our favor, while 25 per cent is claimed. We manufacture only domestic goods in Georgia, for which there is a good steady market. We have the advantage in selecting our cotton and set if without damage from transportation. One mill there ships all the goods it manufactures direct to the West Coast of Africa, where they successful yeompete with English goods. A great deal is exported, all by way of New-York, however. Besides cotton mills, we have successful iron mits, and mining in the State is a steadily increasing and profitable business."

"Wunt are the advantages and disadvantages of

"What are the advantages and disadvantages of Northern settlers there !" "What are the advantages and disadvantages of Northern settlers there?"

"The advantages consist in cheap lands, costing only \$10 an acre within five miles of Atlanta, which, with the same labor, w.ll produce twice as much as in the North. All the grains and vegetables raised in this State can be grown there by the use of fertilizors, with tropical productions beside. There is abundant opportunity for inbor and no occasion for anyone to be in want. The disadvantages to Northern settlers will be found in want of seciety, good schools, churches and other things not to be found conveniently in country districts there. There has been considerable immigration recently from St. Louis and other Northwestern cities, almost wholly of business men though. The poor whites, once so well-known there, have almost disappeared. They now go into the country and till enough ground to support themselves and come back to the city in the Fall with one or two baies of cotton. I don't think there is any great bilterness toward the North except with the ignorant classes. The talk that comes from politicians about this bitter feeling is more a matter of fashion than an index of any real feeling."

RICH CARPETS, RUGS AND CURTAINS.

In this season of present-making, what could be a more desirable present than a handsom carpet, or a rug. or a pair of lace curtains, or any of the many articles to be found at Sheppard Knapp's carpet store, at Sixth-ave. and Thirteenth-st ! Among the articles especially suited for the season are the re versible Smyrna Knappistan carpets, which come in numerous designs, with wide or narrow borders to match. Rugs of this material have much the appear ance of the Turkish rugs, and may be had for a quarte the money. These rugs are of all sizes and designs. One very handsome rug has the centre of plain scarlet with border of dark rich colors. Beside these with border of dark rich colors. Beside these rugs, there are a large number of the rea Smyrna, Turkish and Persian rugs and mat displayed. A novelty in the way of mats at this estat lishment is the Japanese wolf skin mat, which may be had either made up or in the skin; these mats are in darland light grays intermixed with black, and the hair

and light grays intermixed with black, and the hairs are long and line.

This firm very justly claims that it has one of the largest and flucat assortments of lace curtains in the city. It makes a specialty of the Tambourd and antique laces. The Tambourd curtains are in the Dado patterns to match the present style of frescoling and wall decorations, the peculiarity of these being, of course, the wide border at the bottom and the narrower one at the top. These curtains range in price from \$7.50 to \$50 a pair. Antique lace curtains, of which there is an unusually large display, are in new and unique designs, and may be bought all the way from \$15 to \$75 a pair. New designs in Nottingham curtains are in the Russian lace patterns, and claers have stripes and flowers of French gapure lace, set in the Nottingham, making a very handsome combination. Taese range in price from \$1 to \$15 a pair. The newest window shades are in Dado patterns, cut at the bottom, and finished with builton fringe; they are dark on one side and light on the other. Some of these are in two pieces, or rather have the appearance of two curtains, one above the other, finished in the same manner. In cornices the favorite six les are the pole cornice, with large wings. These are in plain walnut, walnut ornamented with gilt, and in chonized special attractions are shown in table and plane covers, the handsomest being in Oriental designs and color-Special attractions are shown in table and piano cov

special structions are shown in table and piano covers, the handsomest being in Oriental designs and coloring, and manu actured in the same manner as the India shawls. A dark rich maroon cloth piano cover has a vine of leaves, embroidered in silk, shaded from the palest pins to maroon, and is finished on the edge with a row of fringe to match. Others with straw-colored embroidery are very pretty. A new floor covering, called "lignum," is made of wood, and is warm, durable, and noiseless to the tread.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. "THE LABORIOUS PARENT."

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Your editorial, "The Laborious Pa rent," in The TRIBUNE of the 9th inst., with its gentle sarcasm, doubtless hits some of the "Preparatory Schools" justly. But I may be allowed to say a word in pehalf of such schools as are not included in the number patronized by "Philemon." In all well-ordered schools every puril has no more

daily lessons than he can master with due diligence, and out of the five or six hours that compose the school day, he has at least two hours for study; and teachers are willing and anxious to render all proper assistance The imposition on parents, of which you justly complain, may exist in connection with such schools, from the fact that too many boys (and girls too) desire more assistance than a judicious teacher will give. Insteac of having somebody's shoulder put to the wasel, to help the wagon out of the rut, they wish the whole load pulled out without any effort of their own. And as parents find it less irksome to do the example in arithm or algebra, or translate the passage of Virgil, out and out, than to explain difficulties and il-

and out, than to explain difficulties and illustrate rules, pupils are too apt to learn their easier lessons at school, and leave the more difficult ones for mome, where, as they have found by experience, a badgered parent will redeve them of the trouble of tanking for thems. Its next day they appear at their redictions reasonably well prepared, and the innocent seasonably well prepared, and the innocent seasonable work. The remedy is a simple one. Let every parent absolutely refuse to render this wholes is nome assistance, and refer ins children to their teacher. At the same time let him morm the teacher of his chidren that they are inclined to bring their nardest work nome, but that he insists upon its being come at school. With this understanoing between parent and cannot the grevance that you have exposed will come to a speedy cod. "Scholasticus," haven been informed of the grevance that you have exposed will come to a speedy cod. "Scholasticus," haven been informed of the grevance that you have exposed will come of the pupil's tendency to throw his work on his parents, will compel him to learn at school the lessons whin which he has the most difficult; "Phelmon" will had his evenings no longer cumbered with work that he is paying others to perform; and his children, having aiready mastered their more difficult tasks for the morrow, will be in a mood to "divert his manily mind by their innocent gambons."

HENRY B. CRAPIN. ent gambois."
New-Fork, Dec. 12, 1878.

"A RRITISH EDITOR'S CAREER."

A LETTER FROM A DAUGHTER OF MR. JOHNSTONE, OF THE LONDON STANDARD-THE TRIBUNE'S RECOGNITION OF HIS CHARACTER AND ABILE To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In taking up your Tuesday's issue of

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE my eyes fell on the letter of your London Screspondent entitled "A British Edior's Career-The inte James Johnstone's Services," etc. Having the honor to be his daughter, you will readily believe that the reading of the above mentioned letter was peculiarly gratifying to me. I write, therefore, to give you my heartiest and most profound thanks for the kenerous notice you have inserted to your newspaper regarding my father's career as a journalist. That it is just and true, as well as generous, goes to confirm me it my opinion of the unfalling good sense and clear-sighted udgment by which your valuable newspaper is con ducted. The disappointment occasioned me by the com parative stience of the London newspapers concerning my father has been supplanted by a feeling of unmixed satisfaction which your utterly unlooked for and comprehensive account of him has afforded me. The trite old maxim that a prophet can only be appreciated out of his own country, and away from his own people, has been fully realized in the case of the late Mr. Johnstone and you will readily believe me when I say that it seems and you will readily believe me when I say that it seems passing strange to me that an American Republican newspaper should be the first to recognize publically its remarkable genus for journalism, and the powerful instrument me made of The Standars, has you say, his own creation) for the improvement and support of the Conservative party. I, who know him so well, and have had such ample opportunity for observing his methods of conducting his newspaper, can fully testify to the accuracy of all the statements made by your London correspondent with recart to them. I feet, therefore, proportionately grateful to you, as the Edicor of the leading American newspaper and the uphobler of fiberal opinions, for your clear-sighted discrimination of my father's ability, and still more for the minartial generosity which has prompted you to recognize it in such unqualified terms. I remain respectually.

ALICE A. HILLIARD (fice JOHNSTONE).

Cleveland. Ohio, Dec. 14, 1878.

REMINISCENCES OF GORDON GRANT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I saw in yesterday's TRIBUNE a notice of the sudden death of a very dear iriend, Gordon Grant, as the notice states. Acting American Consul at Basie. I made Grant's acquaintance twenty-five years ago, at school in Genova, Switzerland, and though out life-paths rarely met, when we did come together it was always to find that the friendship of schooldays was still alive and strong. We always found on another just the same, and a ways began, as Grant would say, just where we had left off. He was a rare scholar and rarely gifted. Over fift-en years ago he became attached to the late Mr. Upton, American Consul at Geneva. At the time of Mr. Upton's death, Grant was the Vice-Consul, and, if there had been any substance to the Civil Service, would have succeeded him. One morning, however, without a word from the Department at Washington, a successor marched into Grant's office and took possession. Grant was a poor little man physically, troubled with heart disease, which I suppose finally killed him, as sen-sitive to unkindness and unfairness as he was delight-fully responsive to kindness and appreciation. He tully responsive to kindness and appreciation. He hadn't an atom of the successful politician about him. I urged him to have nothing further to do with an ungrateful Government, but he had become accustomed to an official life, and was studying away at international law to make himself an authority in every emergency. Then caue a message from the Department asking him to take charge of the Consulate at Leghorn. The last time I saw him was at Leghorn. He had surrounded himself with a library of books about Daute. He was looking forward to years of quiet life in the dilapidated port of fuscany, and enjoying in prospect a more intimate acquaintance with Italian literature, essecially with so called Daute literature. For, as Grant explained to me, Dante has to the Italians the sacredness of Holy Writ Hundreds upon hundreds of authors have edited, annotated, compiled and criticised him. Atas! In the midst of Grant's happy dream, which I was shiring, there came one day into the office a vast mass of Americanized-Spanish clitzenship, and stated in broken English that he was American Consulto Leghorn. Soft was—Civil Service had triumphed again. Learning, culture, eminent legal, literary and inquistic abilities were as nothing in comparison with the demands of the able Senator from Florida. That is the inst. I have written over and over again, but no answers have come. A friend some time ago said that Grant was in Breslau. He had a lonely life. Mother and father, brothers and sisters, too, I think, al went form the Artic, while we were at school together. I remember well the heroic sorrow of the little chap, and I think it was then I was drawn so closely to him.

New-Haten, Dec. 15, 1878.

THE DUTY OF THE BANKS.

o the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: A successful resumption will fix the eyes of the world on this country, as the soundest, finanially, of all nations. A successful resumption will

oust then be the duty, and should be the pride, of every bank, banker and capitalist to aid in the work before us I presume bank managers and the people generally will ake a business view of their duty, which is simply this take a discisses view then then the part gold in the Treasury faster than it goes out, so that the Treasury reserve will be increased from week to week and from month to month. As fast as the Sub-Treasury in this city redeems greenbacks, the banks should step forward with their gold and take out the full amount of such redeemptions. Banks in other cities snould step forward with their containing the provided and country banks should by all means desist from ordering gold sent to them for the paltry celat of pretending to pay in gold. Let us secure good times by insuring a successful resumption; this will mark a glowing epoch in our fluancial history. Respectfully, John Thompson.

Chase National Bank, New-York, Dec. 17, 1878.

SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

The spacious rooms of Lewis & Conger, No. 1,338 Broadway, display to great advantage their fine assortment of household goods. They have just received a large invoice of brass fenders, fire-sets and andirons. These come in the plain, old-fashioned style. while others are of more elaborate design. In novelties uitable for Christmas purchases are china vases in pasket design. One was a deep basket, with a bunch of forget-me-nots on the outside. Crawling over the top were two little kittens with fancy blue collars. A vaso for pyramid flowers consisted of three baskets, piled one on another. Here was every variety of straw basket, for New Years cards, for the wall and the library, for fancy-work and numberless other purposes. The fancy- ork baskets are lined with quilted satin, and are filled with sewing materials. In Swiss work there were some handsome bread plates, plates inlad with tiles for placing on hot kettles, and salad forks and spoens. A bachelor set—though way it deserves this name is a mystery—consisted of a wooden plate, with glass butter dish in the centre, around which were epoper, vinegar, mustard and salt dishes, and four erg cups. A French seissor carver is the name given to a knife which enables a lady to disjoint a few without the least trouble. It is an ordinary knife-blade, at the upper end of which is a short blade, so fastened to it at to resemble a pair of sensors. By means of it a joint may be cut. It does not interfere with regular carving, as the selssor part can be fastened so as to be immovable. This house have a specialty of cake and jelly moulds and fanc mastry-cutters. These come in all sizes. Plum pur dang moulds are in all sizes from one plut to three quarts. were two little kittens with fancy blue collars. A vase

"You do not like to make calls," said an uncle to its hephew. "But you must make calls," he contlaned, "for there is always a pleasure to be derived if not when you enter, at least when you come out." A better reason than this for making calls was once given by a Boston lady, who was chaffed for making semany visits. "Never mind!" she replied, "I intend to keep up a sufficient acquaintance to have a respectable number at my funeral."